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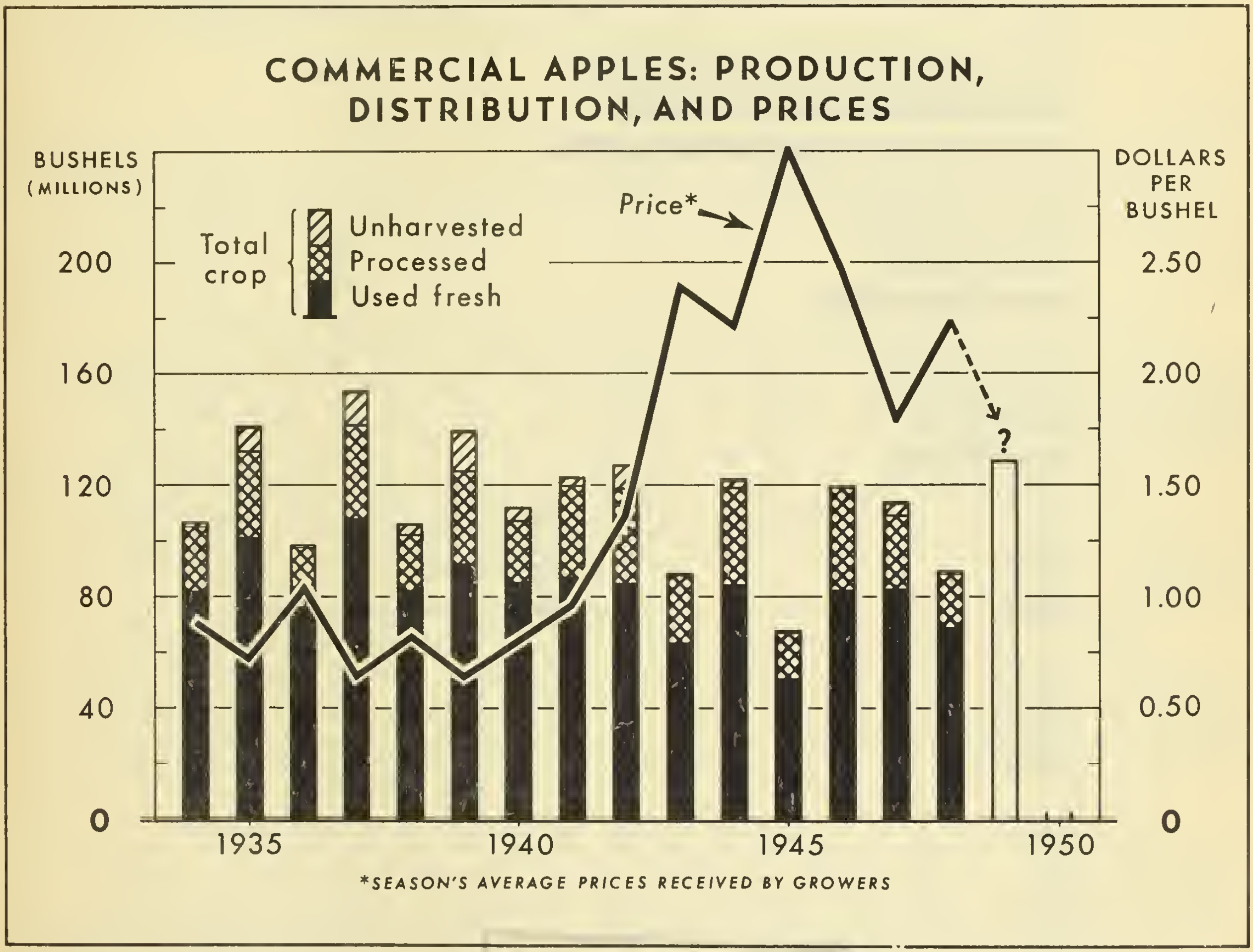
THE Fruit SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

TFS-92 BAE AUGUST 1949

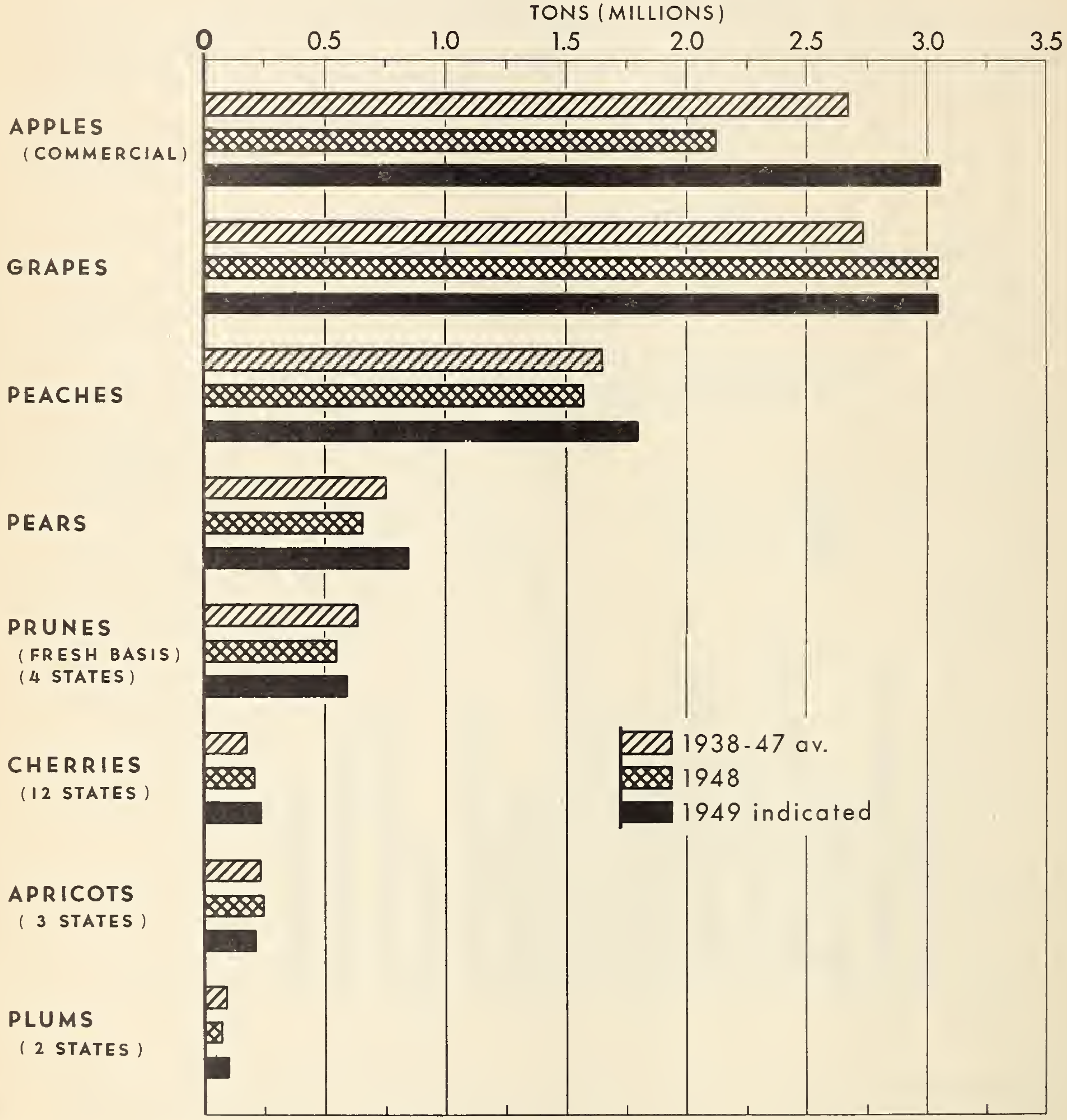


COMMERCIAL APPLES: PRODUCTION, DISTRIBUTION, AND PRICES

*SEASON'S AVERAGE PRICES RECEIVED BY GROWERS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 47371-X BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

PRODUCTION OF EIGHT MAJOR DECIDUOUS FRUITS, UNITED STATES, INDICATED 1949, COMPARED WITH 1948 AND 1938-47 AVERAGE



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG 47372-X BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Total production of eight major deciduous fruits is 17 percent above last year and 11 percent above average. Production of grapes and pears are of near-record proportions. The commercial apple crop is the largest since 1939. Peaches, prunes, cherries and plums are above last year. Apricots is the only one of these fruits for which smaller production is indicated.

THE FRUIT SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, August 30, 1949

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SUMMARY

Under the weight of a near-record crop, prices received by growers for deciduous fruits this summer have dropped to levels well under prices in 1948 and the lowest since 1942, but are not expected to fall much further.

Contributing to the relatively low prices this year are not only the large production but also the slow movement of fruit to processors and the prospect for small commercial exports. With increased carry-over stocks of high-cost canned fruits at the beginning of the 1949-50 pack season, canners have been reluctant to take fruit from the large 1949 crops except at much lower prices. As a result, considerable quantities of fruit are being left unharvested. There also will be a heavier cullage of small-sized fruit than in recent years.

Prospects point to another year of small commercial exports of fruit, mainly because the usual importing countries have few dollars and prefer to use them to import goods other than fruit. Total exports probably will be more conditioned by the import policies and actions of foreign Governments and by programs and actions of the United States to move fruit abroad.

To help move surplus fruit, the United States Department of Agriculture in August purchased 135 cars of Gravenstein apples and 584 cars of Bartlett pears in California and 45 cars of Bartletts in Washington. These purchases were utilized in the School Lunch and institutional feeding programs. The Department also purchased 937,210 cases of canned peaches in California, Oregon, Washington, and New York for use in the School Lunch program. To assist raisin producers in marketing the large 1949 production, the United States Department of Agriculture will sub-

sidize exports of raisins to European countries eligible to receive assistance under ECA legislation. The Department also will make "diversion payments" on surplus raisins diverted from normal commercial outlets.

The 1949 deciduous fruit crop will be over 10 million tons (fresh weight), a near record, if it turns out as large as seemed probable on August 1. The new crop is expected to be one-sixth larger than the 1948 crop and second only to the record 1946 crop. Total production of tree nuts is expected to exceed the 1948 crop slightly to set a new record of 203,000 tons. Marketing of this large nut crop, like that of the deciduous fruit crop, will be extremely difficult.

The apple crop in commercial areas as estimated August 1 is 45 percent larger than the short 1948 crop and the pear crop is 30 percent larger than the below-average 1948 crop. Larger tonnages of these two crops probably will be canned than were canned from the 1948 crops. Prices for these two fruits were lower in August than a year earlier and are expected to continue lower than a year ago.

The prospective 1949 crop of cranberries is about one-sixth smaller than the 1948 crop, and prices may be a little higher.

The 1949 crop of grapes is expected to be a little larger than the 1948 crop and second only to the record 1946 crop. Fresh-market use of grapes may be a little larger than last year but the crush for wine and juice is expected to be smaller, partly because of an increase in stocks of wine. If all or nearly all of the grape crop is utilized, it will mean a considerably larger pack of raisins. This would result in an even greater surplus problem than those of the past two years. Prices for grapes at shipping points and on terminal markets are expected to continue lower than a year ago.

With a considerably larger pack of raisins this year, the total pack of dried fruits will be moderately larger than the 1948 pack. The new pack of dried prunes in California is estimated to be about 5 percent smaller than the 1948 pack. Total supplies of dried fruits again will be considerably larger than will move readily into domestic consumption.

The 1949-50 pack of canned fruits is expected to be at least as large as the 1948-49 pack. The 1948-49 pack of canned citrus juices, now largely completed, is about one-fourth smaller than the preceding pack. Supplies of canned citrus juices will continue smaller, and retail prices will remain higher throughout this fall than a year earlier. But supplies of frozen concentrated citrus juices are considerably larger. A small increase seems likely in the 1949 pack of frozen fruits.

Fresh-market supplies of citrus fruits are expected to continue smaller than a year earlier. Prices for the small remainder of the old crop of lemons are expected to continue higher than comparable prices in 1948, while prices for California Valencia oranges probably will continue below a year ago. Prospective supplies of Florida citrus, especially grapefruit, were reduced by the August hurricane.

APPLES

1949 Crop of Nearly 128 Million Bushels is Largest Since 1939

Production of apples in commercial areas of the United States is estimated as of August 1 at 127.8 million bushels, 45 percent larger than the small 1948 crop and 15 percent larger than the 1938-47 average. The 1949 crop is larger than the 1948 crop in all regions. It is larger than average in all regions except the South Atlantic. Washington, with a 30.7-million-bushel crop, again leads all States in apple production. New York is second with 18.6 million bushels, and Michigan is third with a record crop of 11.1 million. In Washington, sizes of the individual Winesap apples are expected to be much larger than the unusually small sizes of last year. The prospective size and quality of apples in most States also is better this year than last.

Prospective Production of Nearly All Important Varieties is Larger This Year

Production of summer varieties of apples is about two-thirds larger than last year, that of fall varieties is one-half larger, and that of winter varieties is two-fifths larger. Of 18 important varieties, comprising about 87 percent of the national crop, estimated production is larger than last year for all except the York Imperial and Cortland, both winter apples. Delicious, a winter variety that leads all varieties with nearly one-fifth of the total crop, is about one-third larger than last year. Varieties next largest in production are McIntosh and Winesap, winter varieties that are about one-half and one-fifth larger, respectively, than last year. Production of Jonathan apples, a fall variety, is about one-half larger than last year.

Large Apple Crop Poses Serious Marketing Problem

With larger crops of most other important fruits, the large 1949 apple crop is giving producers a serious marketing problem. Exports are likely to continue small, leaving most of the crop for utilization in the United States. Somewhat larger tonnages probably will be canned as apples and applesauce this year, and a small percentage of the crop probably will be dried as usual. But the greater part of the crop will be available for fresh use. For such apples, adequate outlets at satisfactory prices will be difficult to find. Some of the early apples already have been left unharvested because of the low prices. To help move California Gravensteins, the United States Department of Agriculture in August purchased 135 carloads. These were utilized in the School Lunch and institutional feeding programs.

Lower Prices for 1949-Crop Apples

As new-crop apples were marketed in increasing volume in July and August, prices at local shipping points and at terminal wholesale markets dropped sharply to levels considerably below 1948 prices. In mid-August prices received by growers averaged $1.94 per bushel compared with $2.21 in August 1948. Season average prices that growers will receive for the 1949 crop will be somewhat lower than the average of $2.23 per bushel received for the rather short 1948 crop.

Canadian Apple Crop of 16.2 Million Bushels is One-Fifth Larger Than 1948 Crop

The 1949 crop of apples in Canada is expected to be 16,216,000 bushels, compared with 13,404,000 bushels in 1948. To discuss the supply and demand situations relating to the United States and Canadian apple crops, representatives of the United States and Canadian apple industries met in Chicago on August 12, 1949. At the meeting the Canadian representatives expressed the opinion that 2,250,000 bushels of Canadian apples probably would be exported to the United States during the 1949-50 season. The United States representatives stated that in view of the large crops of fruit, including apples, in the United States this year, their market cannot be expected profitably to absorb this additional quantity. However, exports to the United States probably will be smaller than in the 1948-49 season, when the unusually large quantity of nearly 2 million bushels was sent to this country in response to high prices. The actual quantity sent to the United States will depend in part upon the success Canada has in exporting its surplus to the United Kingdom and other countries and in part upon the price levels of apples in the United States and Canada.

PEARS

1949 Crop of 34.2 Million Bushels Is Near 1947 Record

Production of pears in the United States is estimated as of August 1 at 34.2 million bushels. This is 30 percent above the small 1948 production, 11 percent above the 1938-47 average, and only 3 percent below the 1947 record crop of 35.3 million bushels.

With a production of 27.4 million bushels, the 3 Pacific Coast States this year again have about 80 percent of the nation's pear crop. The total for these 3 States is 30 percent larger than last year and 18 percent larger than average. Production of Bartlett pears is record large in California and Oregon and about average in Washington. A large portion of the Bartlett crop of these 3 States, especially California, is canned commercially. The pears are canned not only separately but also extensively in mixtures with other fruit as fruit cocktail and fruit salad.

Production of pears other than Bartlett, mostly winter pears, in the 3 Pacific Coast States is estimated at 7 million bushels, about 16 percent larger than the near-average 1948 production.

In prewar years, substantial quantities of these winter pears were exported, mainly to Europe. Exports have been small since the close of the war, and this condition has added to the problem of marketing most of the production within the United States. Exports probably will be small again during the 1949-50 season.

Lower Prices for Large 1949 Crop

Although there already has been a heavy movement of 1949-crop pears to fresh markets, the movement to processors has been slow. With the increased shipments to fresh markets in July and early August, prices at local shipping points and terminal wholesale markets dropped sharply to levels substantially lower than a year ago. Prices being received in August by Pacific Coast growers for pears for canning were generally less than a third of the prices received last summer. Because of these low prices, considerable tonnages of these pears may not be utilized.

To help move surplus pears, the United States Department of Agriculture during the first four weeks of August purchased 584 cars of Bartlett pears in California and 45 cars in Washington. They were used in the School Lunch and institutional feeding programs. Plans also were announced to purchase during the week August 29-September 4, up to 100 additional cars in California, 65 cars in Washington, and an initial 50 cars in Oregon.

Prices to growers are expected to continue low at least until harvesting is completed in fall.

PEACHES

Large Crop of 75 Million Bushels

The 1949 crop of peaches was estimated on August 1 at 75.1 million bushels, 15 percent larger than the small 1948 crop and 9 percent larger than the 1938-47 average. Although production in the 10 Southern peach States is about 8 percent below the small 1948 crop, production is larger than last year in nearly all other important peach-producing States. The California clingstone crop of 24.5 million bushels, used mostly for canning, sets a new record, 18 percent larger than the 1948 crop and 41 percent larger than average. This State's freestone crop of 11.3 million bushels is 21 percent larger than the small crop last year and 3 percent larger than average.

Large Crop Brings Lower Prices

As market movement of Southern peaches gained volume in July, prices at local shipping points and at terminal wholesale markets, which in early July were at levels near those of July 1948, dropped considerably. Prices declined further in August as harvesting of the large crop became general over the United States.

Prices received by growers in August for peaches for canning were substantially lower than those received a year earlier. Movement to canneries has been slow even at the lower prices. To obtain canned peaches for the School Lunch program, the Department of Agriculture in August purchased 937,210 cases of canned peaches in California, Oregon, Washington, and New York. This action was intended to give an indirect stimulus to the peach market.

PLUMS AND PRUNES

Larger Production of Plums and Fresh Prunes, Smaller Production of Dried Prunes

The 1949 crop of fresh plums in California and Michigan, the two principal commercial plum States, is estimated at 95,700 tons, 36 percent larger than the 1948 crop and 20 percent larger than the 1938-47 average. Production in California is 90,000 tons, and in Michigan it is 5,700 tons.

Production of dried prunes in California is estimated at 173,000 tons (dry basis), 5 percent smaller than in 1948 and 14 percent smaller than average.

Total production of prunes in Oregon, Washington, and Idaho this year is estimated at 155,220 tons, 75 percent larger than that in 1948 and 20 percent larger than average. Most of the increase in production this year is in western Oregon and western Washington, where a large percentage of the crop usually is processed — mostly canned, but some also frozen and dried.

Prices for Fresh Plums Continue Lower Than Last Summer

With the production of fresh plums considerably larger than last year and the shipping season starting a little earlier, the carlot rail movement also has been considerably larger. Through August 20 this season about 4,830 cars of fresh plums and prunes, mostly from California, had been shipped, compared with 3,615 cars in the corresponding part of the 1948 season.

Prices for California plums on the New York and Chicago auctions generally have been moderately lower than prices last summer. Season opening sales in early August of fresh prunes, f.o.b. cars at shipping points in eastern Oregon and eastern Washington, were at prices about the same levels as opening prices a year earlier. But with increasing shipments from the large crop, prices declined below the levels of last year. Prices that growers will receive for prunes for canning and drying also are expected to average lower than last year.

Even at the lower prices, adequate outlets for all the Pacific Northwest prunes will be difficult to find. The same is true for California dried prunes, which need foreign markets for about a third of the crop. Commercial exports of dried prunes probably will be small again this year. In the 1948-49 season the United States Department of Agriculture purchased 63,795 tons of dried prunes to help producers find outlets. Of this quantity about 3,381 tons were utilized in the School Lunch program and institutional feeding. About 25,641 tons were shipped to countries participating in the ECA program. Of the remaining 34,773 tons, 22,400 tons have been committed for delivery to the Army, leaving 12,373 tons of uncommitted stocks in CCC inventory on August 30, 1949.

GRAPES

Grape Crop Exceeds 3 Million Tons For Fourth Year in a Row

The 1949 grape crop was estimated on August 1 at 3,050,900 tons (fresh weight), compared with the 1948 crop of 3,044,400 tons and the record 1946 crop of 3,160,000 tons. This is the fourth crop in succession to exceed 3,000,000 tons. The 3,000,000-ton level of the last few years is an increase of about 500,000 tons from the 1935-39 level of 2,500,000 tons. Most of the increase is in California.

Production in California in 1949 is 2,870,000 tons, slightly larger than last year and 13 percent above average. This State's tonnage comprises 94 percent of the nation's crop. By variety groups California production is as follows: wine, 593,000 tons; table, 600,000 tons; and raisin, 1,677,000 tons. The tonnage of each of these groups is about the same as last year.

Among other important grape States, production is larger this year than last in Michigan, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. It is smaller in New York, Arkansas, and Washington.

Prices in Mid-August Lower Than A Year Earlier and Declining Seasonally

California grapes started to market in mid-June, about as early as the start of the 1948 crop. But by August 20 of this season about 4,200 cars, nearly all from California, had been shipped by rail and boat, compared with 3,715 for the corresponding part of the 1948 season.

Season-opening prices for most varieties of California grapes on the New York City and Chicago auction markets were moderately lower than opening prices in 1948. With increasing shipments, prices dropped rapidly and in mid-August generally were considerably below prices a year earlier. Prices, f.o.b. shipping points in California also dropped rapidly in July and early August to levels much lower than in August 1948. Further declines in price seem probable.

The lower prices for grapes this year are associated with a number of factors. Grape production again is large and total deciduous fruit production is much larger than last year. The prospect for commercial exports of raisins again is poor. In addition, a smaller tonnage of grapes probably will be crushed for wine and juice than last year, when about half of the crop was crushed. Although there has been a heavy movement of wine into consumption during the past year, stocks of wine on May 31, 1949, were about 7 percent larger than a year earlier.

Increased Production of Raisins Expected This Year

With the prospect for only a slight increase in the fresh-market use of grapes and a considerable decrease in the tonnage crushed, there will be a considerable increase in production of raisins, if all or nearly all of the crop is utilized. This would accentuate the now chronic problem of finding adequate outlets for raisins. Out of the 1948-49 pack, the United States Department of Agriculture purchased 59,821 tons to help producers find outlets. Of these purchases, 4,483 tons were utilized in the School Lunch program and institutional feeding and 27,293 tons were shipped to countries participating in the ECA program. Of the remaining 28,045 tons, 22,400 tons have been committed for delivery to the Army, leaving 5,645 tons of uncommitted stocks in CCC inventory on August 30, 1949.

Export and Diversion Program for Raisins

To augment a marketing agreement and order relating to California raisins, the United States Department of Agriculture on August 19, 1949, announced a program providing assistance to producers for raisins exported to certain countries or diverted from normal commercial outlets. An export subsidy will be paid on raisins exported to European countries eligible to receive assistance under ECA legislation. The rate will be at least as favorable as that in effect for the 1948-49 program. Under that program the Department paid processors about 25 percent of the sales price, f.o.b. Pacific Coast processing plants, for the export of approximately 3,900 tons of raisins. A "diversion payment" of up to $80 per ton will be made on "surplus" raisins diverted from normal commercial outlets.

CRANBERRIES

1949 Crop of 803,000 Barrels in Prospect

The 1949 crop of cranberries will total 803,000 barrels (100 pounds each) if the crop turns out as large as seemed probable on August 15. A crop this size would be 17 percent smaller than the record 1948 crop of 967,700 barrels but 21 percent larger than the 1938-47 average of 665,230 barrels. Massachusetts leads in production as usual, with a crop of 510,000 barrels. The prospective crops in Massachusetts, New Jersey, Wisconsin, and Washington are each smaller than the 1948 crops, but the Oregon crop is larger. All crops except the New Jersey crop are expected to be larger than average. Harvest in Massachusetts is expected to become general in early September.

Prices for 1949 Crop May Average A Little Higher Than 1948 Prices

With production of cranberries considerably above average and continuing large stocks of the processed fruit, prices that growers will receive for the 1949 crop may not average much higher than 1948 prices.

Prices for the 1948 crop averaged $10.10 per barrel, and the 1935-39 average is $11.06. Any increase in the percentage of the crop sold fresh tends to raise the average price for the crop, because prices for cranberries for fresh use are usually higher than for processing. This year, a higher percentage probably will be sold fresh than in 1948, when fresh sales amounted to 48 percent of the crop.

ORANGES

Approximately 11 million boxes of California Valencia oranges from the small 1948-49 crop remained for marketing after August 20, 1949, or about as many as a year earlier from the 1947-48 crop. Such oranges will be the principal source of supply until new-crop Florida oranges become available in volume in October. The 1948-49 crop of California Valencia oranges is estimated, as of July 1, 1949, at 24 million boxes, 11 percent smaller than the 1947-48 crop and 20 percent smaller than the 1937-46 average.

Although sales of California Valencia oranges for fresh use have been slightly smaller this summer than last, sales for processing have been considerably larger. On the principal auction markets, prices for California Valencia oranges averaged higher each week during July 1949 than they did in the corresponding weeks of 1948. But prices declined during late July and early August, and at mid-August they were lower than a year earlier. Prices this fall probably will continue below last year's levels.

Although condition of the new orange crop in Florida on August 1, 1949 was about the same as a year earlier, hurricane damage later in the month brought losses of 3 to 4 million boxes, according to a preliminary appraisal. The August 1 condition of the new orange crop in California was less favorable than a year earlier; that in Arizona was better than in 1948 but about average. The August 1 conditiom of the Texas crop was poor, a consequence of the severe freeze damage last winter. Prospects point to somewhat smaller supplies of new-crop oranges this fall than last.

GRAPEFRUIT

Supplies of grapefruit, now nearly all from the California summer crop, will continue seasonally small until the new crop in Florida becomes available in volume in October. Because of the smaller supplies this summer, both grower and terminal auction prices have averaged substantially higher than last summer.

The August 1 condition of the 1949-50 grapefruit crop as a whole was considerably less favorable than the condition a year earlier of the 1948-49 crop. In Texas the August 1 condition was much poorer than a year earlier because of the freeze damage last winter. Condition of Florida crop on August 1, 1949 was about as good as a year earlier. But the August hurricane resulted in losses of 10 million to 11 million boxes, as shown by a preliminary appraisal of the damage. Supplies of grapefruit this fall will be somewhat smaller than those last fall.

LEMONS

About 700,000 boxes of California lemons from the 1948-49 crop remained to be marketed after August 20, 1949, less than a fourth as many as a year earlier from the 1947-48 crop. These small remaining supplies are the result primarily of the reduction in the 1948-49 crop caused by freezes last winter, and of relatively heavy marketings in late spring and early summer. Supplies of lemons will be short this fall until the new crop starts to market in November. Condition of the new crop on August 1, 1949 was about three-fourths of the near-average condition of the 1948-49 crop on August 1, 1948.

The 1948-49 crop is estimated at only 9.1 million boxes, 29 percent smaller than the near-average 1947-48 crop.

Both grower and terminal auction prices for lemons continued substantially higher this summer than last, mainly because of the short supplies and hot weather. With supplies short, prices are expected to continue high this fall.

DRIED FRUITS

Total production of dried fruits in 1949-50 probably will be moderately larger than the 1948-49 pack of about 445,000 tons, processed weight. The 1949-50 pack of raisins is expected to be considerably larger than the 1948-49 pack of 205,000 tons (processed weight). But the pack of dried prunes probably will be a little smaller than last season's pack of 170,000 tons. Production of dried prunes in California is estimated to be 5 percent smaller than production in 1948. Small quantities of prunes probably will be dried this year as last in Oregon and Washington. In 1948-49 the combined packs of raisins and prunes constituted about 84 percent of the total pack of dried fruits.

CANNED FRUITS AND FRUIT JUICES

The 1949-50 domestic pack of commercially-canned fruits is expected to equal the 1948-49 pack of approximately 57 million cases of 24 No. 2-1/2 cans, and it even may exceed it. Increases in pack seem probable for apples, applesauce, and pears. On the other hand, the packs of apricots and sour cherries may be smaller. Large packs of peaches and fruit cocktail are expected again this year. Packer stocks of 8 major canned fruit items combined -- apples, applesauce, apricots, sweet cherries, fruit cocktail and salad, peaches, pears, and pineapple -- were about 40 percent larger on June 1, 1949, than comparable stocks a year earlier. Wholesale distributor stocks of five of these items combined -- apricots, fruit cocktail and salad, peaches, pears, and pineapple -- were about 19 percent smaller. Total packer and wholesale distributor stocks of these same five items were 39 percent larger on June 1, 1949 than on that date in 1948.

The 1948-49 domestic pack of canned citrus juices, now largely completed, is tentatively estimated at 1.54 billion pounds (single-strength basis), or the equivalent of about 52 million cases of 24 No. 2 cans. This quantity is 28 percent smaller than 1947-48 pack of 2.14 billion pounds. The smaller 1948-49 pack is partly the result of the freeze damage to the citrus crop last winter, which reduced the quantity of citrus available for canning. It also is partly the result of a shift away from canning to freezing concentrated citrus juices, of which production in 1948-49 was about 4 times that of 1947-48. As in the preceding season, the canned pack of orange juice exceeded that of grapefruit juice. The 1949-50 pack of canned deciduous fruit juices probably will moderately exceed the 1948-49 pack of 400,000,000 pounds. In addition there again will be large shipments of canned pineapple juice from Hawaii, which in 1948-49 probably exceeded 350,000,000 pounds. Packer stocks of canned citrus juices on June 1, 1949 were about 58 percent smaller than stocks a year earlier, while wholesale distributor stocks were about 24 percent smaller.

FROZEN FRUIT

Commercial production of frozen fruits, fruit juices, and berries in the United States in 1949 may slightly exceed the 1948 pack of 396 million pounds. Among the leading items, the 1949 pack of frozen concentrated citrus juices is expected to be substantially larger than the 1948 pack, But the packs of frozen strawberries and sour cherries are expected to be moderately smaller. Increases probably will more than offset decreases in the packs of less important items. Including cold-storage holdings, total supplies of frozen fruits are large enough to permit consumption to continue at a rate of about 3 pounds per person per year.

Cold-storage holdings of frozen fruits on August 1, 1949 were about 335 million pounds, 31 percent larger than stocks on July 1, 1949, but 2 percent smaller than those on August 1, 1948. Strawberries, cherries, fruit juices and purees, and raspberries comprised about 72 percent of the total on August 1, 1949. July is a month when the net movement into storage is seasonally heavy. Largest increases during July 1949 consisted of cherries, raspberries, and other berries.

TREE NUTS

Total production of the four major tree nuts in 1949 -- almonds, walnuts, filberts, and pecans -- will be 203,379 tons if the crop turns out as large as was in prospect on August 1. A crop of this size would set a new record nearly 2 percent larger than the previous record 1948 crop and 39 percent larger than the 1938-47 average. The prospective almond, walnut, and filbert crops are each record large. The California almond crop of 42,200 tons is 24 percent larger than the 1948 crop and twice average. The 80,400-ton walnut crop of California and Oregon is 13 percent larger than the 1948 crop and 25 percent larger than average. Production of filberts in Oregon and Washington is estimated at 11,160 tons, about 73 percent larger than the 1948 crop and twice average. In contrast to the production of the other three tree nuts, the 1949 pecan crop of 69,619 tons in the 10 principal producing States is 22 percent smaller than the 1948 crop. The new crop is about 26 percent above average.

Domestic production of tree nuts usually is supplemented by substantial imports. In the 1948-49 season, imports were about three-fourths as large as the domestic crop. They consisted mostly of Brazil and cashew nuts and some almonds, filberts, and walnuts. Imports in the 1949-50 season are expected to be somewhat smaller than in 1948-49.

Mainly because of large production, it does not seem likely that growers will receive as high prices for their 1949 crops as they did for their 1948 crops. Season average prices received by growers for the 1948 crops were as follows: almonds, $425 per ton; walnuts, $420 per ton; filberts, $258 per ton; and pecans, 12.3 cents per pound.

Citrus fruits: Weighted average auction price per box, at New York and Chicago, June-August, 1948 and 1949

Market, month, and week	Oranges				Grapefruit				Lemons	
	California Valencias		Florida		California		Florida		California	
	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
NEW YORK										
June	5.02	5.35	3.46	6.20	3.71	4.79	3.17	4.97	7.64	9.37
July	5.35	6.16	3.92	7.71	4.33	5.69	3.13	3.61	7.28	7.82
Week ended:										
August 5 ...	5.74	5.22	4.18	8.78	3.85	5.29	1.85	3.32	5.52	7.61
12 ...	4.93	4.45	3.79	---	4.07	4.41	3.26	---	4.49	7.55
19 ...	4.51	4.56	2.85	---	4.39	4.90	---	---	4.34	7.33
CHICAGO										
June	5.29	5.78	3.04	6.04	3.31	3.97	2.21	4.09	7.76	9.51
July	5.51	6.16	3.09	7.29	3.78	4.48	2.36	2.56	7.05	9.88
Week ended:										
August 5 ...	5.31	5.18	2.61	---	3.21	4.79	---	---	5.00	7.84
12 ...	5.61	4.73	---	---	4.32	4.22	2.03	---	5.16	8.24
19 ...	5.01	4.71	---	---	4.90	4.01	---	---	4.34	9.21

Compiled from weekly reports of the California Fruit Growers Exchange, New York, and the Fruit and Vegetable Reporter, Chicago.

Table 1.- Production and utilization of principal fruits, crops of 1947 and 1948

Commodity and crop year	Total production	Production having value	Farm disposition		Utilization of sales (fresh-fruit basis)					
			For farm home use	Sold	Fresh sales	Canned	Dried	Frozen	Crushed	Other processed
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
APPLES:										
1947	113,041	108,534	5,420	103,114	76,825	9,003	4,971	737	---	1/11,578
1948	88,407	87,559	4,852	82,707	63,384	7,796	2,564	913	---	1/ 8,050
PEACHES:										
1947	82,270	80,780	6,971	73,809	43,228	25,140	4,642	731	---	2/ 68
1948	65,352	65,214	5,740	59,474	33,127	23,706	2,208	400	---	2/ 33
PEARS:										
1947	35,312	34,992	2,718	32,274	17,921	13,493	602	---	---	3/258
1948	26,334	26,246	2,485	23,761	11,757	11,534	221	---	---	3/249
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
APRICOTS:										
1947	201,500	199,540	3,150	196,390	41,760	66,480	84,200	3,830	---	4/120
1948	246,600	218,150	3,200	214,960	41,170	104,210	68,200	1,290	---	4/ 90
CHERRIES:										
1947	172,140	170,470	11,470	159,000	45,350	50,980	---	36,150	---	5/26,520
1948	214,380	214,210	12,030	202,180	38,700	82,700	---	47,000	---	5/33,780
GRAPES:										
1947	3,036,400	3,036,400	27,100	3,009,300	659,150	23,000	1,225,100	---	1,102,050	---
1948	3,044,400	3,044,160	27,700	3,016,460	577,440	30,000	894,200	---	1,514,820	---
OLIVES:										
1947	40,000	40,000	200	39,800	6/600	13,700	---	---	19,400	6,100
1948	62,000	62,000	200	61,800	6/1,000	13,500	---	---	38,700	8,600
PLUMS:										
1947	78,000	78,000	780	77,220	74,060	2,350	---	95	715	---
1948	70,500	70,500	700	69,800	67,905	1,835	---	45	15	---
PRUNES:							Dried basis 7/			
1947	594,500	591,000	5,100	585,900	57,130	26,170	200,200	1,250	---	600
1948	543,600	512,400	5,000	507,400	50,270	14,350	176,350	950	---	150

[1] Mostly crushed for vinegar, cider, and juice. [2] Includes fruit used for jam and jelly, crushed for spirits, etc. [3] Mostly crushed for spirits. [4] Includes fruit used for wine, jellies, etc. [5] Includes quantities brined: in 1947 about 25,860 tons and in 1948 about 33,260 tons. Also includes fruit used for juice, wine, preserves, and candied cherries. [6] Designated as "shipped out of California." [7] In Cal., 2-1/2 lbs. fresh to 1 lb. dried; in Oregon and Wash., around 3-1/2 lbs. fresh to 1 lb. dried. APRICOTS in Calif., Wash., and Utah. OLIVES in Calif., PRUNES in Cal., Wash., Oregon, and Idaho. PLUMS in Cal., and Mich.

Table 2.- Apples, commercial crop: production, average 1938-47, annual 1948, and indicated 1949 1/

State and area	Average 1938-47	1948	Indicated 1949	State and area	Average 1938-47	1948	Indicated 1949
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels		1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Maine	717	949	1,080	Minnesota	186	53	306
New Hampshire	721	612	1,056	Iowa	175	131	158
Vermont	626	774	1,016	Missouri	1,229	865	1,440
Massachusetts	2,488	2,194	3,300	Nebraska	193	102	108
Rhode Island	218	143	228	Kansas	626	376	665
Connecticut	1,256	824	1,360	N. Central	18,217	12,354	25,117
New York	14,620	11,750	18,620				
New Jersey	2,655	1,364	3,080	Kentucky	269	250	371
Pennsylvania	7,598	4,520	9,240	Tennessee	339	273	313
N. Atlantic	30,899	23,130	38,980	Arkansas	575	567	666
				S. Central	1,183	1,090	1,350
Delaware	714	382	585	Total Central	19,400	13,444	26,467
Maryland	1,603	928	1,703				
Virginia	9,664	8,240	8,670	Montana	258	214	164
West Virginia	3,946	2,750	3,720	Idaho	2,092	1,450	1,680
North Carolina	958	976	480	Colorado	1,524	1,395	1,562
S. Atlantic	16,885	13,276	15,158	New Mexico	717	750	788
Total Eastern	47,783	36,406	54,138	Utah	477	450	442
				Washington	28,034	25,760	30,710
Ohio	3,875	1,936	5,032	Oregon	2,871	2,668	2,800
Indiana	1,344	1,018	1,540	California	7,959	5,870	9,072
Illinois	3,045	2,401	4,032	Western	43,931	38,557	47,218
Michigan	6,840	4,830	11,132				
Wisconsin	704	642	704	35 States	111,114	88,407	127,823

1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State and include fruit produced for sale to commercial processors as well as for sale for fresh consumption. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

Table 3.- Cranberries: Production in principal States, average 1938-47, annual 1947 and 1948, and indicated 1949

State	Average 1938-47	1947	1948	Indicated 1949	State	Average 1938-47	1947	1948	Indicated 1949
	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels		Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels
Mass.	437,600	485,000	605,000	510,000	Wash.	29,660	48,000	42,400	41,500
N. J.	76,800	82,000	69,000	56,000	Oreg.	10,770	14,200	13,300	15,500
Wis.	110,400	161,000	238,000	180,000					
					Total	665,230	790,200	967,700	803,000

Table 4.- Apples: Unweighted average wholesale price per bushel or average price per box, New York and Chicago, June-August, 1948 and 1949

Market and week ended	Eastern and midwestern varieties, mostly 2-1/2-inch minimum, generally good quality and condition, per bushel										California Gravenstein per box	
	Transparent		Williams Red		Duchess		Twenty Oz.		Starr			
	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
NEW YORK												
July 2 ...	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.12	3.30	---	---
9 ...	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.50	3.00	---	---
16 ...	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.50	2.12	---	---
23 ...	3.75	2.94	---	2.48	---	---	---	---	3.25	1.70	---	---
30 ...	---	---	---	2.28	---	1.62	3.67	2.05	3.00	1.31	---	2.17
August 6 ..	2.62	---	3.38	2.42	2.84	1.55	3.53	1.78	2.69	1.06	5.70	---
13 ..	---	---	3.47	---	2.91	1.44	2.79	1.50	2.81	---	5.44	---
20 ..	---	---	3.05	---	2.38	---	2.21	1.50	---	---	3.24	---
CHICAGO							N.W. Greening		Wealthy			
June 18 ...	3.45	4.12	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
25 ...	2.68	2.72	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
July 2 ...	2.15	1.80	---	---	2.75	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
9 ...	2.56	---	3.66	---	2.84	2.34	---	---	3.31	---	---	---
16 ...	3.12	2.58	---	---	3.10	2.48	---	---	3.20	---	---	---
23 ...	3.32	2.30	3.50	2.04	---	2.25	---	---	3.28	2.50	---	2.77
30 ...	2.70	1.82	---	2.12	2.90	1.82	---	3.56	3.18	1.94	---	3.22
August 6 ..	---	---	---	---	2.66	1.69	4.17	3.28	3.06	1.75	4.99	---
13 ..	---	---	---	---	2.42	---	4.09	2.82	3.00	1.40	4.00	3.52
20 ..	---	---	---	---	1.80	---	3.30	2.47	2.50	1.32	3.13	---

Compiled from records of the Production and Marketing Administration. Auction prices from the New York Daily Fruit Reporter and the Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter. NOTE: Where prices were not available for 2-1/2-inch minimum size, quotations are inserted for apples of 2-inch or 2-1/4-inch minimum size.

Table 5.- Fruits, miscellaneous: Condition August 1 and production, average 1938-47, annual 1948, and indicated 1949

Crop and State	Production 1/			Condition August 1		
	Average 1938-47	1948	Indicated 1949	Average 1938-47	1948	Indicated 1949
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Percent	Percent	Percent
Apricots						
California	202,100	219,000	180,000	(The 1949 harvesting of apricots was almost completed in August)		
Washington	19,700	20,300	28,600			
Utah	5,590	7,300	7,400			
3 States	227,390	246,600	216,000			
Figs						
California, dried	2/33,030	2/30,300	---	84	83	86
California, not dried .	16,130	12,000	---			
Olives						
California	46,600	62,000	---	54	67	45
Avocados						
Florida	2,603	3,100	---	56	50	68

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ Dry basis; 3 pounds of fresh figs are about equal to 1 pound dried.

Table 6.- Cherries: Production in 12 States, average 1938-47, annual 1948, and preliminary 1949 1/

State	All varieties: Average 1938-47	All varieties: 1948	All varieties: Prelim. 1949	Sweet varieties: Average 1938-47	Sweet varieties: 1948	Sweet varieties: Prelim. 1949	Sour varieties: Average 1938-47	Sour varieties: 1948	Sour varieties: Prelim. 1949
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
New York	19,100	23,500	18,400	2,090	3,000	3,200	17,010	20,500	15,200
Pennsylvania	7,040	7,400	10,700	1,460	900	1,700	5,580	6,500	9,000
Ohio	3,193	2,020	2,280	488	260	370	2,705	1,760	1,910
Michigan	39,380	72,800	57,300	3,180	3,800	5,000	36,200	69,000	52,300
Wisconsin	10,730	25,000	11,100	---	---	---	10,730	25,000	11,100
Montana	617	850	1,540	319	500	1,160	298	350	380
Idaho	2,797	4,080	4,760	2,214	3,430	4,000	583	650	760
Colorado	3,871	5,530	3,750	409	530	370	3,462	5,000	3,380
Utah	5,520	6,400	5,000	3,280	3,900	2,900	2,240	2,500	2,100
Washington	30,460	23,100	42,500	25,220	21,300	39,100	5,240	1,800	3,400
Oregon	22,015	20,200	34,300	19,770	18,500	31,500	2,245	1,700	2,800
California	27,500	23,500	38,700	27,500	23,500	38,700	---	---	---
12 States	172,223	214,380	230,330	85,930	79,620	128,000	86,293	134,760	102,330

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

Table 7.- Cherries, western: Weighted average auction price per Campbell lug, New York City, May-August, 1948 and 1949

Origin and week ended	Chapman 1948	Chapman 1949	Burbank 1948	Burbank 1949	Tartarian 1948	Tartarian 1949	Royal Anne 1948	Royal Anne 1949
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
California								
May 13	11.29	4.83	8.75	3.22	---	---	---	---
20	6.55	4.80	6.37	4.35	---	5.23	---	---
27	7.16	4.40	6.98	4.55	6.47	4.30	---	---
June 3	---	---	4.48	2.68	5.41	3.52	---	3.48
10	---	---	---	---	4.67	2.81	5.04	3.93
17	---	---	---	---	3.26	1.92	3.28	2.80
24	---	---	---	---	4.65	---	4.77	---
July 1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Origin and week ended	Bing 1948	Bing 1949	Lambert 1948	Lambert 1949	Republican 1948	Republican 1949
California						
May 27	8.64	4.38	---	---	---	---
June 3	5.77	4.92	---	---	---	3.76
10	5.94	4.06	5.10	3.31	4.03	---
17	5.86	3.76	5.29	3.35	4.87	3.05
24	6.39	4.09	5.80	3.99	5.71	3.48
July 1	5.21	3.43	4.52	3.75	3.96	2.78
8	4.58	---	4.14	---	3.64	---
Northwestern						
July 1	4.07	3.22	---	2.71	---	---
8	4.07	3.90	3.67	3.53	---	---
15	3.94	2.73	3.63	2.57	3.07	1.77
22	4.48	3.00	4.18	2.72	3.45	2.00
29	5.42	3.25	4.75	3.99	3.46	2.27
August 5	6.16	---	5.65	4.17	4.11	2.21
12	6.27	---	6.34	---	4.66	---

Compiled from New York Daily Fruit Reporter.

Table 8.- Grapes: Production in important States, average 1938-47 annual 1948, and indicated 1949 1/

State	Average 1938-47	1948	Indicated 1949	State and variety	Average 1938-47	1948	Indicated 1949
	Tons	Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons	Tons
New York	53,470	65,200	50,700	Arkansas	8,610	11,100	10,300
New Jersey	2,150	1,800	2,100	Arizona	990	800	900
Pennsylvania	15,960	17,200	17,400	Washington	14,740	24,000	20,500
Ohio	15,650	11,000	15,800	Oregon	1,780	1,400	1,500
Indiana	2,300	2,100	2,300	Other States 2/	15,355	---	---
Illinois	3,450	3,100	3,300	California			
Michigan	32,570	27,000	35,400	grapes			
Iowa	2,990	3,100	3,400	Wine	565,900	620,000	593,000
Missouri	4,970	3,800	3,600	Table	502,600	592,000	600,000
Kansas	2,280	2,400	2,200	Raisin	1,479,100	1,645,000	1,677,000
Virginia	1,760	2,300	2,100	Dried 3/	261,950	223,000	---
N. Carolina	5,190	5,600	4,600	Not dried	431,300	753,000	---
W. Virginia	1,245	1,500	1,500	Total California	2,547,600	2,857,000	2,870,000
Georgia	1,970	2,900	2,400	TOTAL UNITED			
S. Carolina	1,130	1,100	900	STATES	2,736,160	3,044,400	3,050,900

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ "Other States" include Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Delaware, Maryland, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Oklahoma, Texas, Idaho, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah from 1938 through 1946. Estimates of grape production for these States discontinued beginning with the 1947 crop. 3/ Dried basis.

Table 9.- Grapes, California: Weighted average auction price per lug box, at New York and Chicago, June-August, 1948 and 1949

Market and week ended	Seedless 1948	Seedless 1949	Red Malaga 1948	Red Malaga 1949	Ribier 1948	Ribier 1949	Malaga 1948	Malaga 1949
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
NEW YORK								
June 24	10.13	8.99	---	---	---	---	---	---
July 1	7.93	6.41	---	---	---	---	---	---
8	5.38	5.49	---	7.15	---	---	---	---
15	4.97	5.68	4.70	7.47	---	6.96	---	---
22	5.70	4.46	9.20	6.28	---	5.97	2.92	---
29	7.83	3.61	7.07	3.79	8.07	4.66	1.96	---
August 5	6.46	3.24	5.36	2.76	6.72	3.94	4.52	---
12	4.88	2.67	4.47	2.15	5.56	3.36	3.83	---
19	3.48	2.05	3.01	1.76	3.86	3.10	2.66	---
CHICAGO								
June 24	8.38	8.18	---	---	---	---	---	---
July 1	6.46	6.47	---	---	---	---	---	---
8	4.97	5.61	---	7.60	---	---	---	---
15	3.91	4.72	7.18	---	---	---	---	---
22	4.94	3.61	4.00	5.80	---	6.53	2.86	---
29	5.08	3.49	6.46	4.25	7.66	5.62	---	1.53
August 5	5.19	2.65	6.09	3.07	6.31	4.21	---	---
12	3.91	1.98	4.54	1.99	4.79	2.52	3.05	---
19	2.79	1.67	3.44	1.54	3.55	2.12	---	1.44

Compiled from New York Daily Fruit Reporter and the Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.

Table 10.- Peaches: Production, by geographic divisions, average 1938-47 annual 1948, and indicated 1949 1/

Division	Average 1938-47	1948	Indicated 1949	Division	Average 1938-47	1948	Indicated 1949
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels		1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
New England	209	235	229	Pacific	2,845	2,805	3,807
Middle Atlantic	4,648	4,471	5,401	Other 2/	141	---	---
E. N. Central ..	6,224	6,017	8,053				
W. N. Central ..	731	912	980	U. S. TOTAL	68,947	65,352	75,063
S. Atlantic	14,226	10,384	9,575				
E. S. Central ..	3,916	3,028	2,294	California	28,273	30,127	35,795
W. S. Central ..	4,655	4,232	5,619	Clingstone 3/	17,372	20,835	24,544
Mountain	3,079	3,141	3,310	Freestone	10,901	9,292	11,251

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ Includes Iowa, Nebraska, Arizona, and Nevada from 1938 through 1946. Estimates of peach production for these States discontinued beginning with the 1947 crop. 3/ Mainly for canning.

Table 11.- Fruits and nuts: Cold-storage holdings, August 1, 1949, with comparisons

Commodity	August 1 avg. 1944-48	August 1 1948	July 1 1949	August 1 1949
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Frozen fruits				
Apples	25,428	19,756	10,949	8,090
Blackberries	9,765	8,141	3,783	4,787
Cherries	49,495	54,147	18,045	69,991
Young, Logan, and Boysenberries, etc.	13,604	13,897	9,335	15,965
Raspberries	23,170	27,253	14,170	33,377
Strawberries	64,649	106,628	80,067	80,954
Grapes	5,745	9,059	7,158	6,324
Plums and prunes	6,606	4,900	3,161	2,572
Peaches	20,883	18,681	9,003	7,633
Fruit juices and purees	19,796	24,111	57,489	57,791
Apricots	---	12,376	4,387	5,445
Blueberries	---	2,389	2,168	2,579
All other frozen fruits	74,095	39,556	36,072	39,808
Total frozen fruits	313,236	340,894	255,787	335,316
Other fruits				
Fresh apples	---	7,104	16,464	8,064
Fresh pears	---	192	192	32,016
Other fresh fruits	22,715	29,053	27,092	31,836
Dried and evaporated fruits ..	111,082	72,749	48,318	82,533
Tree nuts				
Nuts in the shell	---	29,369	48,840	42,461
Nutmeats	---	33,996	41,269	40,199

Compiled from reports of the Production and Marketing Administration. Fresh apples and pears converted to pounds at rate of 48 pounds per bushel.

Table 12.- Pears: Production, by geographic divisions and on Pacific Coast, average 1938-47, annual 1948, and indicated 1949 1/

Division	Average 1938-47	1948	Indicated 1949	Pacific Coast	Average 1938-47	1948	Indicated 1949
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels		1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
New England	105	72	101	Washington, Total	7,227	5,555	7,200
M. Atlantic	1,324	639	1,481	Bartlett	5,327	3,780	5,325
E. N. Central	1,739	950	1,923	Other	1,900	1,775	1,875
W. N. Central	318	305	304	Oregon, Total	4,531	4,825	5,638
S. Atlantic	1,399	1,258	850	Bartlett	1,843	1,861	2,438
E. S. Central	1,059	852	555	Other	2,688	2,964	3,200
W. S. Central	930	854	1,106	California, Total	11,530	10,668	14,585
Mountain	414	356	465	Bartlett	10,059	9,418	12,668
Pacific	23,288	21,048	27,423	Other	1,471	1,250	1,917
Other 2/	256	---	---				
				Total Bartlett	17,229	15,059	20,431
U. S. TOTAL	30,832	26,334	34,208	Total Other	6,059	5,989	6,992

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ Includes Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Iowa, Nebraska, Delaware, Maryland, New Mexico, Arizona, and Nevada from 1938 through 1946. Estimates of pear production for these States discontinued beginning with the 1947 crop.

Table 13.- Pears, California Bartlett: Weighted average auction price per box, at New York and Chicago, July and August, 1948 and 1949

Week ended	New York		Chicago	
	1948	1949	1948	1949
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
July 8	---	7.48	---	7.52
15	---	7.93	---	7.51
22	5.44	5.15	8.46	4.25
29	7.95	3.38	5.54	3.16
August 5	7.11	2.76	7.22	2.94
12	6.54	2.92	6.73	2.92
19	6.18	3.17	6.28	3.10

Compiled from the New York Daily Fruit Reporter and Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.

Table 14.- Plums and prunes: Production in important States, average 1938-47, annual 1946-48, and indicated 1949 1/

Crop and State	Average 1938-47	1946	1947	1948	Indicated 1949
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
PLUMS					
Michigan	4,180	6,000	4,000	3,500	5,700
California	75,900	100,000	74,000	67,000	90,000
PRUNES					
Idaho	21,810	22,400	37,000	20,800	26,200
Washington, all	25,030	29,100	23,100	19,000	28,000
Eastern Washington	16,860	19,800	19,100	17,000	19,400
Western Washington	8,170	9,300	4,000	2,000	8,600
Oregon, all	82,160	101,100	34,400	48,800	101,000
Eastern Oregon	15,730	18,100	18,900	19,700	20,200
Western Oregon	66,430	83,000	15,500	29,100	80,800
California 2/	201,200	214,000	200,000	182,000	173,000

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ In California, the drying ratio is approximately 2-1/2 pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried.

Table 15.- Plums, California: Weighted average auction price per crate, at New York and Chicago, June-August, 1948 and 1949.

Market and week ended	Beauty		Santa Rosa		Formosa		Tragedy		Burbank	
	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
NEW YORK										
June 3	---	6.22	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
10	6.32	4.35	7.12	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
17	5.44	4.36	7.24	5.83	5.86	4.15	---	---	---	---
24	4.65	3.73	5.78	5.15	4.82	3.85	---	---	---	---
July 1	3.56	3.10	4.85	3.96	4.16	3.05	---	---	---	---
8	3.57	1.97	5.26	3.32	3.96	2.70	---	4.83	---	---
15	3.55	2.06	4.91	2.51	3.40	2.88	5.54	3.96	---	2.21
22	---	---	4.22	2.44	3.57	---	4.36	3.15	3.68	2.00
29	---	---	4.48	2.63	---	---	4.35	3.06	2.85	1.93
August 5	---	---	4.25	2.45	---	---	4.95	2.02	2.39	1.73
12	---	---	---	2.06	---	---	5.32	1.94	2.50	1.53
19	---	---	---	2.33	---	---	3.60	1.89	2.10	---
CHICAGO										
June 3	---	5.97	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
10	6.42	4.22	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
17	4.79	3.40	6.57	5.13	4.89	3.83	---	---	---	---
24	3.81	3.33	5.09	4.95	4.56	3.85	---	---	---	---
July 1	2.67	2.54	4.09	3.30	3.05	2.83	4.49	---	---	---
8	3.73	---	4.63	2.89	4.04	2.95	5.06	4.38	---	2.73
15	4.70	---	4.73	2.71	---	---	4.52	3.67	---	2.33
22	---	---	4.47	2.43	---	---	---	3.01	3.24	1.86
29	---	---	3.80	2.40	---	---	4.42	3.02	2.77	2.05
August 5	---	---	5.47	2.43	---	---	5.25	2.45	2.45	---
12	---	---	3.69	2.28	---	---	5.05	1.62	2.36	---
19	---	---	2.77	1.98	---	---	3.25	---	---	---

Compiled from Federal-State Market News Service of Sacramento, California.

Table 16.- Citrus fruits: Production, average 1937-46, annual 1947 and indicated 1948, condition of new crop on August 1, average 1938-47, annual 1948 and 1949

Crop and State	Production 1/			Condition August 1 (new crop) 1/		
	Average 1937-46	1947	Indicated 1948	Average 1938-47	1948	1949
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	Percent	Percent	Percent
ORANGES						
California, all	48,902	45,830	36,000	76	77	71
Navels and misc. 2/	18,846	18,900	12,000	76	79	70
Valencias	30,056	26,930	24,000	76	76	72
Florida, all	36,490	58,400	59,000	70	70	71
Early and midseason	20,005	31,000	32,000	3/70	72	72
Valencias	16,485	27,400	27,000	3/68	68	70
Texas, all	3,242	5,200	3,500	73	66	16
Early and midseason 2/	1,931	3,100	2,600	--	66	17
Valencias	1,310	2,100	900	--	65	14
Arizona, all	795	780	670	73	65	74
Navels and misc. 2/	372	480	450	--	65	75
Valencias	423	300	220	--	65	74
Louisiana 2/	298	300	300	73	76	74
5 States 4/	89,727	110,510	99,470	74	74	69
Total early and midseason 5/	41,452	53,780	47,350	--	--	--
Total Valencias	48,275	56,730	52,120	--	--	--
TANGERINES						
Florida	3,360	4,000	4,400	62	58	61
ALL ORANGES AND TANGERINES						
5 States 4/	93,087	114,510	103,870	--	--	--
GRAPEFRUIT						
Florida, all	23,920	33,000	30,200	63	62	62
Seedless	9,640	14,800	14,700	3/66	63	64
Other	14,280	18,200	15,500	3/60	61	61
Texas	17,488	23,200	12,000	66	54	13
Arizona	3,301	3,000	1,800	72	66	72
California, all	2,769	2,430	2,050	78	79	76
Desert Valleys	1,158	960	780	3/79	80	75
Other	1,612	1,470	1,270	3/79	79	77
4 States 4/	47,478	61,630	46,050	65	60	45
LEMONS						
California 4/	12,808	12,870	9,100	76	77	56
LIMES						
Florida 4/	148	170	200	65	72	38
August 1 forecast of 1949 crop:						
Florida limes	---	---	250	--	--	--

1/ Relates to crop from bloom of year shown. In California the picking season usually extends from about Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins Oct. 1, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1 of the same year as the bloom. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or eliminated on account of economic conditions. 2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines. 3/ Short-time average. 4/ Net content of box varies. In California and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb. in the Desert Valleys, 68 lb. for Calif. grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges, including tangerines, 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb.; Calif. lemons, 79 lb; Fla. limes, 80 lb. 5/ In California and Arizona, Navels and miscellaneous.

Table 17.- Oranges and lemons: Total weekly shipments from producing areas, June-August, 1948 and 1949 1/

Period	Oranges 1948 Calif.-Arizona Valencias	Oranges 1948 Florida	Oranges 1948 Total	Oranges 1949 Calif.-Arizona Valencias	Oranges 1949 Florida	Oranges 1949 Total	Lemons 1948 Calif.	Lemons 1949 Calif.
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Season through June 18	7,337	50,193	2/95,460	5,028	57,560	3/87,247	12,778	12,625
Week ended:								
June 25	1,297	737	2,034	981	372	1,353	621	641
July 2	1,188	370	1,558	1,089	153	1,242	726	685
9	1,273	270	1,543	1,356	78	1,434	716	576
16	1,493	183	1,676	1,339	48	1,387	738	615
23	1,432	137	1,569	1,404	36	1,440	628	550
30	1,481	77	1,558	1,436	21	1,457	452	586
August 6	1,444	57	1,501	1,396	5	1,401	347	452
13	1,444	30	1,474	1,182	---	1,182	380	426
20	1,449	4	1,453	1,238	---	1,238	359	393
Season through August 20	19,838	52,058	109,826	16,449	58,273	99,381	17,745	17,549

1/ Rail, boat, and truck. Total truck shipments from Texas; interstate and intrastate truck shipments from California-Arizona and Florida. Excludes quantities from Florida trucked to canners and to boats. California-Arizona data include a new and more complete series on truck shipments. All data subject to revision. Figures includes oranges and lemons which were in mixed-citrus shipments. 2/ Includes California-Arizona Navels, 28,733; Texas, 9,105; Louisiana, 92. 3/ Includes California-Arizona Navels, 18,979; Texas, 5,640; Louisiana, 40.
Compiled from records of the Production and Marketing Administration.

Table 18.- Grapefruit: Total weekly shipments from producing areas, June-August, 1948 and 1949 1/

Period	1948 Calif.-Arizona	1948 Texas	1948 Florida	1948 Total	1949 Calif.-Arizona	1949 Texas	1949 Florida	1949 Total
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Season through June 18	2,887	23,249	17,073	43,209	3,315	12,200	25,242	40,757
Week ended:								
June 25	94	172	165	431	109	---	92	201
July 2	104	110	63	277	84	---	44	128
9	131	115	94	340	54	---	14	68
16	200	96	113	409	60	---	7	67
23	158	55	41	254	62	---	6	68
30	116	15	17	148	119	---	6	125
August 6	149	1	6	156	86	---	---	86
13	155	1	2	158	74	---	---	74
20	172	---	1	173	59	---	---	59
Season through August 20	4,166	23,814	17,575	45,555	4,022	12,200	25,411	41,633

1/ Rail, boat and truck. Total truck shipments from Texas; interstate and intrastate truck shipments from California-Arizona and Florida. Excludes quantities from Florida trucked to canners and to boats. Recent California-Arizona data include a new and more complete series on truck shipments. All data subject to revision.
Compiled from records of Production and Marketing Administration.

Table 19.- Fruits: Carlot (rail and boat) shipments from originating points in the United States, May-August, 1943 and 1949

Commodity	1948				1949			
	Month			Week ended	Month			Week ended
	May	June	July	Aug. 21	May	June	July	Aug. 20
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Deciduous								
Apples	1,723	688	273	117	1,776	764	546	69
Apricots	---	270	1,120	---	3	485	983	---
Cherries	91	698	921	---	351	1,978	796	---
Grapes	---	244	1,095	791	1	305	1,829	523
Peaches	56	1,893	7,125	532	---	736	4,976	838
Pears	125	14	104	207	48	18	1,857	893
Plums and fresh prunes	15	979	1,450	444	72	1,508	1,835	647
Strawberries	844	40	3	3	1,190	42	33	17
Mixed deciduous	1	87	118	39	---	100	188	96
Total deciduous	2,855	4,913	12,209	2,133	3,441	5,936	13,043	3,083
Citrus								
Grapefruit	3,011	1,575	895	127	1,304	678	217	33
Lemons	1,832	2,582	2,434	254	1,869	2,350	2,136	311
Oranges and Satsumas	8,551	7,639	5,566	1,198	5,837	5,453	5,247	1,017
Tangerines	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mixed citrus	983	647	506	61	1,077	548	295	59
Total citrus	14,377	12,443	9,401	1,640	10,087	9,029	7,895	1,420
Grand total	17,232	17,356	21,610	3,773	13,528	14,965	20,938	4,503

Compiled from records of the Production and Marketing Administration. Figures include Government purchases, but do not include motortruck shipments.

Table 20.- Tree nuts: Production in important States, average 1938-47, annual 1948 and indicated 1949 1/

PECANS				ALMONDS, FILBERTS, AND WALNUTS			
State	Average 1938-47	1948	Indicated 1949	Crop and State	Average 1938-47	1948	Indicated 1949
	Tons	Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons	Tons
North Carolina	5,014	5,504	4,730	**Almonds**			
South Carolina	4,618	7,200	5,800	California	21,410	34,000	42,000
Georgia	52,756	79,200	49,880				
Florida	8,208	10,950	8,176	**Filberts**			
Alabama	19,398	42,000	28,600	Oregon	4,786	5,300	9,800
Mississippi	12,292	19,000	15,370	Washington	782	1,140	1,360
Arkansas	7,020	11,480	8,960	2 States	5,568	6,440	11,160
Louisiana	16,730	38,000	25,960				
Oklahoma	40,140	28,000	59,000	**Walnuts, English**			
Texas	52,430	114,000	72,000				
Other States 2/	2,634	---	---	California	58,290	62,000	73,000
Total	221,240	355,334	278,476	Oregon	5,990	9,100	7,400
Improved variety 2/ 3/	94,282	153,102	109,866	2 States	64,280	71,100	80,400
Wild or seedling 2/	126,960	202,232	168,610				

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ "Other States" totals include Illinois and Missouri from 1938 through 1946. Estimates of pecan production for those States discontinued beginning with the 1947 crop. 3/ Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties.

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